

John Hays Hammond on Southern Development

By Samuel G. Wilmer, in the Manufacturers' Record.

Mr. John Hays Hammond, the celebrated mining engineer, in a talk with me at his residence in Washington, gave a very interesting and enlightening opinion of the South, its resources and its opportunities for future development. The thread of Mr. Hammond's argument was that the South should conserve all its resources and energies possible for its own use. He said:

"I think it is a mistake for the South to continue indefinitely exporting the large proportion of its cotton crop. At present only about 2,500,000 bales are consumed in the cotton mills of our Southern States, and the rest, about 10,000,000 bales, is shipped to other places, a large amount of it abroad. We should endeavor to increase the number of cotton mills in the South and by degrees get into the manufacture of the higher classes of cotton goods, so that all cotton manufacturers may be represented in the spindles of the South. It seems to me to be altogether poor business policy to send so large a part of the cotton crop away when it could be turned into goods right at home. At least 5,000,000 bales of that which is exported should be kept for home manufacture as near to the point of production as business considerations will permit. Moreover, we must increase the production of our cotton fields. We will have to introduce intensive farming, such as is pursued on the farms of Europe, and in that manner the output of our agricultural regions can be very greatly increased. It seems to me that there should be more diversified crops in the South, especially in those sections that are liable to be infested by the boll weevil. All this would not be accomplished either today or tomorrow, but gradually we could advance step by step until all finished products of cotton could be made right in the Southern States."

"The same argument applies also to the great lumber and mineral resources in all the states south of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio river. Instead of shipping such large proportion of lumber to other sections, and also to other parts of the world, we should develop in the South various manufacturers to utilize the timber output, conserve all that is possible for home use. The same applies also to coal, particularly to our coking coals, which can be used for the manufacture of iron and steel and finally making the finished products of these metals into machinery and other things. Locomotive works, carbuilding plants and various factories to construct the different kinds of machinery in demand can all in time be established in the South to a far greater extent than they are at present, and to the economic advantage of the section itself as well as to the men who are engaged in the business of conducting these industries."

"To accomplish these results capital must be secured, and it must be

assured of protection in order to obtain its investment in the South. The country realizes fully now that money for development cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities unless it is unfettered by restrictive laws, and it must be permitted to bring about development in a natural way. With that assurance given to capitalists they will be only too ready to lend their aid where it is required. We already see the effect of the change of sentiment in legislation, and money is now readily obtained for railroad and other development, whereas a year or two ago capital was timid and hesitated, because it did not know what time would bring forth."

"The opportunities which the future presents to the South are enormous. It has within its own borders everything that it needs for its own development, and its policy, as I have said, should be to conserve them as far as possible for future use. Of course, it is perfectly natural that heavy exports should be made of natural resources for some time until manufacturers can be developed to consume a larger proportion of the products of the field, the forest and the mine. This, in my opinion, should be the aim of the southern men in developing their wonderfully rich and advantageous country."

"With respect to the Panama canal and South American trade, the South has before it vast opportunities which should be availed of by the use of every possible resource of enterprise and energy. Its proximity to the canal and to South America gives it an advantage over other parts of the world, and if steamship lines controlled by Americans and plying between our South Atlantic and Gulf ports to the ports of South America on both coasts are established we may look to a wonderful development of trade between North and South America. Of course, this has got to be brought about by following methods as practical and as thorough as those which have increased German and English trade with Brazil and other great South American countries to its present large volume. They have sought the purchaser upon his own terms, and the result has been highly satisfactory. South American trade requires long terms of credit, but the merchants there are ready and willing to pay for the accommodation, and if America would realize there are other countries have done so must mean conditions as she finds them."

"I think that the financing of the South's cotton crop is a subject meriting special attention by bankers. The establishment of a chain of warehouses throughout the entire South is something to which I have given particular attention, so that cotton can be warehoused and guaranteed certificates issued therefor, and that these securities become negotiable anywhere. This would simplify matters very much for the cotton grower and put him in funds promptly, consequently he would not have to wait

The Story of The Resurrection



IN the end of the sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre.

And, behold, there was a great earthquake: for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat upon it.

His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow:

And for fear of him the keepers did shake and became as dead men.

And the angel answered and said unto the women, fear not ye: for I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified.

He is not here: for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay.

And go quickly, and tell his disciples that he is risen from the dead; and, behold, he goeth before you into Galilee: there shall ye see him: lo, I have told you.

And they departed quickly from the sepulchre with fear and great joy; and did run to bring his disciples word.

And as they went to tell his disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, All hail. And they came and held him by the feet and worshipped him.

Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid: go tell my brethren that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see me.



for the actual marketing of his product. The formation of such a system would be not only of advantage to the cotton planter, but to the entire trade and industries of the cotton-growing states.

"In connection with the cotton crop, as well as the other agricultural products of our Southern states, it should be borne in mind that the large deposits of phosphate rock should be saved for use in the future. At present much of this is sent away to other parts of our country, as well as to other lands, but with the introduction of better farming methods all this will be needed at home."

"In its swamp regions the South has some of the richest agricultural territory in the world, which by proper draining could all be made available. I think that the various states should arrange with the United States government to drain these tracts and put them in condition to be farmed. The great results which have followed irrigation work upon the arid lands of the West is evidence of what could be done with land which had too much water naturally, but with this exception, that the overflowed lands of the southern states have in them the rich deposits of centuries, and consequently when drained they will be ready to produce crops of wonderful richness and extent."

"Much work along this line has been done. Great interest has been aroused not only in the South, but throughout the West. Many western contractors and investors, long identified with irrigation work in the West are now turning their attention to the development of the overflowed or wet lands of the South. A considerable amount of reclamation work is being done in a number of the Southern states, including large operations in the Everglades section of Florida, and in Louisiana, where western people have recently purchased an aggregate of 1,000,000 acres of overflowed land, intending to carry out drainage operations on a very large scale. So great, however, is the opportunity, and so large the expenditure of capital necessary to make available as soon as possible the millions of acres of such land, that much of this would have to wait 40 or 50 years, or even longer for drainage is dependent upon individual operations. It seems to me that only the general government could take hold of it on a broad scale and carry it through successfully in a brief time, in order to make all or this vast body of land available for settlement promptly. And this should be done."

"To return to the advantages of the Panama canal, I am not so sure that the trade of the Orient will be of as great benefit as it may seem

at present. Undoubtedly there will be a large trade with the Orient at the beginning, but as time progresses the peoples over there will by degrees establish their own industries and make what they want for themselves. Especially is this true because of the currency question. With silver at its present low price the Orientals are at a disadvantage in dealing with another country where gold is the standard, and something should be done to raise the price of silver in order that the difference in exchange would not be such an obstacle to trade. This is why Hill's ships are coming back empty from the East."

"The South has a great advantage in its mild climate and in its low price of labor. These two facts are of vast value in manufactures. The cost of living is less than elsewhere, and the productivity of working forces is increased by the fact that labor is possible in the open air all the year round. In this respect the success of California is similar to that of the South, the mild climate there permitting of work without interruption by low temperatures."

"The South stands in need of greater and better railroad facilities, and it is gratifying to see that capital is again offered inducements to invest and extend the existing systems, as well as bettering them, besides building new lines here and there as required by the industrial and agricultural needs."

"While desirous of eliminating politics from the discussion of the future of the South, in my opinion, the realization of her industrial possibilities depends upon the maintenance of the principle of a protective tariff. "In connection with the highest development of its resources, the South must have both technical and industrial schools to increase the efficiency of its population. There should be more so-called practical and less academic education in the South, but this stricture applies to other parts of the country as well."

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How the Russian Painter Verestchagin Gambled Away His Wife.

Once the famous Russian painter Verestchagin, used to travel about Russia looking for subjects and models for his pictures. One day he came upon a gipsy encampment. Among the women was a young girl of great beauty, with whom he fell in love. She was barely sixteen, and her parents were very poor, and the painter married her. The young couple left the camp at once, and in course of time went to St. Petersburg. Prince Chertkoff used to go to the painter's studio to play, and he, too, fell in love with the beautiful Olga, who was now mother of a small daughter. The officer who knew the story of his friend's marriage, asked him if he were not tired of her. At first the painter laughed at the question; then he said, "No," and finally, when it was repeated many times, he received it in silence. One winter's evening Chertkoff came in, and as usual suggested a game of cards. "I would play with pleasure," the artist said, "but I've no money."

Chertkoff laughed. "Well," then, he retorted, "let us play for love—the stakes to be Olga." They both laughed and sat down to play. The game got interesting, then absorbing. At dawn they ate a hasty meal and sat down again. The artist always lost. They agreed to stop at noon, because Chertkoff had business, and Olga watched them, perhaps not ill pleased to think that she might exchange the studio for a mere exciting life, for the officer was energetic and, people said, likely to make a career. By noon the artist was still the loser. Chertkoff rose and looked at Olga. "It is for you to choose," he said. "She got up and went for her cloak. Then she spoke to the artist. "You are tired of me," she said. "I go with him, but only on condition that he marries me today. And I take

the child into my new life as well."

Chertkoff went to a priest and told his story. "We do not recognize gipsy marriages," was the decision. "She can be your wife at once if you wish." And so Olga became Princess Chertkoff. She was a clever woman as well as a handsome one, and in a few months this gipsy became fashionable in circles where many are refused an entrance. A few years later her husband, rising from one post to another, became governor of the province of Vilna, then of the Caucasus, and finally, Viceroy of Poland. People say she was cruel and revengeful, and that she urged her husband to many cruel acts until at last he died, a very old man, hated but feared. The princess returned to Russia, a handsome old woman, with a queenly air and cruel eyes.—From a Gipsy wedding in Poland, in the April Wide World Magazine.

A Non-Partisan Speaker.

If the house of representatives were, like the house of commons, presided over by a man who was not an active partisan the difficulties with which the America house has been struggling during the last few days might have been avoided.

The British house of commons chooses one of its members as speaker. Once chosen to that office the presiding officer ceases to be a partisan. His duty is to keep the business of the house running along well-ordered channels. He may have his own views as to what the house should or should not do, but what it does do is not to be of his making except as his rulings, in accordance with defined principles of parliamentary law and precedent, shall direct it. His position does not carry with it the right to dictate in the house in any way; he is strictly a non-combatant. He is supposed to be wise and

discreet and to be learned in constitutional law and, of course, a fine parliamentarian. He is expected to give to all parties a fair chance; there must be no exarism about his rule or his rulings. The speaker of the house of commons is usually continued in office until he sees fit to retire. He is re-elected by each parliament as a matter of course. Once this did not happen to a speaker and it was because he had allowed his partisanship to effect his fairness as a presiding officer.

How different is the condition in the house of representatives we all know. The speaker of that body is seemingly put there for the express purpose of stifling the minority and of promoting the rule of the majority which selected him. The matter of fairness to all members is subordinated to the partisan advantage to be won through the favor of the speaker, who is the most active player in the game, instead of being an impartial umpire, as he should be.—Buffalo Express.

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